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SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

BUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1914.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

The so-called administration bills, in troduced in Congress last week, had for their object the improvement of commercial conditions. They can be viewed lowever, from another angle. They illustrate how completely the Democratic party has surrendered to the idea of Federal supremacy. The most ardent believer in centralization can ask nothing better than the laws which have been or are to be passed by a Democratic Congress.

It was not always so. There was time when one of the vital tenets of the Democratic party was an insistence upon the sacred rights of the States The founders of the party denounced Alexander Hamilton and all of his theories as to Federal power. Today it would be difficult to find the line of demarcation between where Hamilton left off and the Democrats began. President Wilson leads the way. He does not worship at the shrine of the old tradition. He would have, if possible, the Constitution amended so that there might be a direct popular vote for President, and thus do away with the old unit of the State. The measures which have been prepared and introduced upon his suggestion go to the limit of Federal authority. They practically confess that the States are important to deal with the great problems of the day. And, as further illustrating that the old order of things is changing. it is worth while to note the decisions of the United States Supreme Court last Monday which cut a wide swath through the doctrine of State rights. One of these decisions, it will be remembered, unheld the right of a railroad to begin in a Federal court the proceedings necessary to test railroad rafes instead of instituting them in the trary, every one of the amendments State courts.

One of the chief arraignments of the Republican party in Democratic national government increased jurisdicplatforms used to be its devotion to a centralized government. Today the shoe might well be placed upon the other foot. The law creating the Fed- vorce law, for a Federal liquor law, stacle to the full enjoyment of its eral reserve banks, for instance, is in and for uniform hours of labor. If superb scenery. The mere possibility direct antagonism to the doctrines set there is an unsatisfactory condition of such a result should be sufficient to down by that stalwart Democrat. Andrew Jackson. The utmost limit of the the government, not the State, should exercise of the Federal power was rectify it. More and more we are doreached, however, in the last Congress ing things along the Hamiltonian line when the Democratic majority enacted and departing from the Jeffersonian the so-called Federal bird law. This idea. is a statute which enables the Secretary The Movement Not to Be Checked. of Agriculture, a Federal officer, to arrest and punish in the name of the fort to counteract this movement togovernment a man who shoots ducks in South Carolina, wild geese in Virginia, or blackbirds in Missouri, no matter The fact is, however, that these gathwhat State laws may say upon the subject. No one knows under what provision of the Constitution the police power of the States has thus been plish nation-wide reforms through biles. This probably will be remedied now reaching Democratic Congressmen indicate that perhaps the national legislature has gone a step too far. This remarkable law illustrates that there is of the States are no longer a matter of tions elsewhere. The great project, alno brake upon the tendency toward a larger and larger exercise of Federal authority. At the present rate of progress it will not be long before State lines might just as well be obliterated in name as they now seem to be in fact. The interesting factor in the situation is that the Democratic party is assisting instead of opposing the new move-

Growth of the Federalistic Spirit.

In analyzing this growth of Federalism in the United States three periods are to be noted. The first was when the old New England colonies joined together in self-protection against the Indians and to secure the extradition of criminals, with each colony jealous ly guarding its own rights. This period culminated in the articles of confederation, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution. It was succeeded by the service of Chief Justice Marshall in the Supreme Court, whose Federalistic decisions elevated the power of the general governmen to a height from which it has never descended. The civil war, of course, still further increased the national spirit, but the greatest impetus of all when the problems of our complex civilization seemed beyond the power of the States to solve. The old colonies combined against the Indians; the States now combine against dangers which are just as serious, even though they come in another form.

ct, the pure food law, the Federal su

ployers—these are only a few of Fed-eralistic enactments. All the benefits

conferred by these laws were wholly

remembered-first, that the conditions

been imagined, much less anticipated, by the men who created this republic,

and, second, that the instinct of the

American people for self-government is

the supreme and irresistible power

resided in the whole body of the people

It is this fact which has done so

ublic health and morals, the doctrine

of State rights was swept away. The

results have been so satisfactory that

apparently there is to be no limit to

the things which governments can do-

Every demand of the present day is to-

ward a larger exercise of Federal

power. For instance, the States could,

whether women should vote, but the

wisely went to Congress and are likely

final verdict as to ratification or re-

jection will rest with the States, but

if the suffragists can induce Congress

to agree to submit the amendment to

the States, the battle is three-quarters

No one nowadays would think of

suggesting a constitutional amendment

limiting Federal authority. On the con-

proposed in recent years or now pend-

to the States. There is persistent agi-

There has been something of an ef-

annual conference of State governors.

erings are not productive of results,

There is a tremendous amount of

bow to the inevitable and willingly co-

operate in the enactment of Federal

old-fashioned Democratic believer in

if still in existence, preserves a discreet

silence. He has become convinced that

it is useless to protest. Monroe's dec-

laration that river and harbor improve-

ments with Federal funds was unconsti-

tutional and Pierce's veto of a similar

bill upon the same grounds did not put

a quietus upon this character of legis-

lation, simply because public sentiment

did not sustain their position. Today

it would be useless for any President.

no matter what might be his personal

convictions, to stand against Federal

legislation favored by the popular will.

days, instead of advocating a larger par-

ticipation by the States in matters af-

fecting public welfare, deliberately sug-

gest to the people additional avenues along which Federal legislation may be

directed. This was certainly charac-

teristic of Roosevelt and Wilson is fol-

lowing in the same line. Roosevelt

took the position that where State gov-

ernments will not act the Federal gov-ernment must. In the present adminis-

On the contrary, Presidents nowa-

laws usurping State prerogatives. The tions, well built up with comfortable

State legislatures.

They

pealing to State legislatures.

and not in any subdivision of them,

too strong to be thwarted.

The Power of the People.

gone to extremes which make the warnings of half a century ago seem absurd. Federalism and larger powers grant, provided that they acted har-moniously and universally. The people realized, however, that it was easier of accomplish the desired to accomplish the desired results posed of separate State units, but is the through one law enacted by Congress creature of the mass of the people who than by awaiting the tedious and un-certain action of the States. It might their activities to matters of minor and their activities to matters of minor and not have been the way which the their activities to matters of minor and founders of the government would purely local importance. The members have advised, but two things are to be of these legislatures seem to realize that their constituents look to Congress which prevail today could never have to discuss and settle the larger questions which concern the welfare of citizens everywhere. It may seem exaggeration to say that this condition of affairs, if unchecked, will result in the atrophy of State governments, but certainly the tendency is now in that di-

It is not so very long ago that It was John Marshall who said that Democratic Senator from Maryland offered a resolution in the Senate protesting against the extension of Federal powers, while in a speech he asserted that "no proposition is more hosnuch to change the whole course of our national history. It is the senti- tile to the great masses of the people ment of the people which has compelled than the extension of the powers of the the Democratic party to practically general government." The resolution abandon its time-honored tradition as was pigeon-holed and the speech fell upon deaf ears. It lacked the essential to State sovereignty. When the people determined that it was necessary for element of truth. The hostility which the strong arm of the government to it portrays does not exist. On the conprotect them from the imposition of trary, the people welcome with open nonopolistic corporations and the en- arms every manifestation of Federal croachment of the money power, as well power which operates for their benefit, even to the extent of Congressional inas against the evils which threatened vestigation of local strike conditions.

President Wilson shows himself keenly responsive to this sentiment when, discarding the Democratic traditions and principles of the past, he proposes to extend the Federal authority through the legislation which last week he asked Congress to enact. The and should, decide for themselves people, irrespective of party, will commend him for invoking the strong arm suffragists do not waste time by ap- of the Federal government to remedy evils with which the States are power less to cope and even the most hideto be successful. It is true that the bound. Democrat will not dare to say him nay.

The Botanic Garden Site.

A new site for the Botanic Garden must not be hastily chosen. Of course, the garden must be moved. The present location is in every way unsuitable and when the Grant monument is completed the garden will be crowded out, and everybody ought to be glad.

One plan, already under way, coning before Congress would give the templates the removal of the garden to Rock Creek Park, but at once the question arises whether the garden tion over matters that ought to belong would not detract from the natural beauties of the park and present an obtation for a uniform marriage and dithere is practically no restriction in the of Ohlo choice of a site. But there are other considerations equally important which should be carefully weighed. The Rock Creek Park section is at present especially favored in the matter of attractions, the beautiful stream which gives the park its name, the Zoological gardens, costly architecture in the form ward complete Federalization by an of bridges and broad, beautiful highways forming a magnificent picture to which the Botanic Garden would add nothing. Incidentally, Rock Creek Park and only serve to impress upon the is at present inaccessible, except to peopeople the futility of hoping to accomple fortunate enough to own automosome time in the future, but rather than to provide a surfeit of attractions common sense in the American people for one region consideration should be and this is the reason why the rights given to the claims of the populous secconcern. They know that each State is ready launched for beautifying the seconly one-forty-eighth of the nation, tion from the P street bridge to Poand that the whole must necessarily be tomac Park will add immeasurably to stronger than any of its parts. The artistic appearances in the direction of result is that the Democrats, erstwhile Georgetown, so that it would seem only defenders of State sovereignty, now fair to bestow something on East

State rights has almost passed away, or of public improvements, and that there is ground for such complaint will not be disputed. The Herald is not selecting a site for the Botanic Garden, but it sees no sound arguments in favor of Rock Creek Park. The suggestion of Potomac Park by District Commissioner Siddons is well worthy of careful consideration. In this way I made the acquaintance of John Newell, pesident for many years of the Lake Shore Railroad. He was Provided with a suitable setting the a very able railroad operator, and, in garden would give a pleasing touch to garden would give a pleasing touch to the landscape and be accessible to a large portion of the population who only on rare occasions make the jour-fidential information which he gained as ney to distant Rock Creek Park. No a railroad president and which would be valid objection to Potomac Park is apparent, but should discussion of the

Washington or South Washington, The

complaint is often heard that these sec-

homes, are neglected in the distribution

The officials of the rubber trust had better be careful if they don't want to it rit seems to be taken for granted get bounced.

admirers of Watson did not want beaten. There is some complaint that t getting together plans, and literary or put of the Republican national organisation should be handled by some mambe who were not quite in line with the traith in the Taft campaign, and whilattield did not defer to the Progressiventiment in his campaign for governous is credited with Senatorial aspiration which may incite to

A memory for dates and a touch sentiment did more to gain a Presidenti appointment for an ambitious correspon selection the correspondent to recall that January 27

be the thirtieth anniversary of the Frendent's marriage.

Some time before, at Canton, in quest of pictorial material during the 1900 campaign the correspondent had looked up the marriage license records of 1511 and photographed the application of William McKinley, jr., for a license to marry Ida Saxton.

Saxton. anniversary. He wrapped it carefully and asked Secretary Cortelyou to give it personally to the President. That, night several eminent political

earth, not even members of the family had recalled that it was the thirties anniversary and commented with com-pliment on the correspondent's thought fulness.

That gave a political manager the chance to remark that the correspondent would like a modist foreign appointment would like a modist foreign ap and change of scene. McKinle approved and told his secretary to look up some post that would be satisfactory and with Senatorial approval make out the commission without delay. weeks later the consul was on the weeks later the consul was on the ocean en route to his post in Europe and the little sentiment of the marriage license picture had more to do with the signing of his commission than all the Senstorial days later and if living today he would be concluding his seventy-first year an be much younger than several Senator new active in Congress. Had he sur vived his second term he would i been but sixty-two and his one ambi

The country editor is doing busines again in Ohio Republican politics. Only two weeks ago the editor of the La Rue News, published in a village of 1,300 peo Progressive cause was waning in his sec-tion and that Republicans were returning to the true faith. The La Rue editor was startled to find his modest editorial indicating the trend of things

with these words of import from the Lake Eric region:

"One hundred men representing every ness, not by taking off a duty, but by township in Lake County, with more Proputing one on. The duty, to be sure, gressives present than Republicans, held a love feast in Powerville yesterday and demonstrated that harmony can be the taking of ivory tusks off the free "One hundred men representing every brought out of the present situation in list. He who wants to know more this county. S. D. Shankland, former must take the trouble to read what Representative, and Dr. Winans of Madthe man himself says; we shall not ison, present Representative, were the speakers. Both urged amalgamation. All the Progressives at the meeting father moral that either protection or the future."

This paragraph with much comment at-

There's one thing I will say for my

"Did you gain in weight after you tunting trip?"
"Only temporarily. I went back as you as the doctor removed the shot."—

Soft Job.

What are you doing now, Bill?" "I'm collecting."
"Collecting what?"
"My thoughts."
"Gosh! you always I you always were lucky in strik-

Banid Transit.

The Caller-I want to see your bout a bill. The Diplomatic Servant-He left fo The Couler—I want to pay him.
The Diplomatic Servant (hastily)—But
e returned this morning—Sketch.

The Silencer.

The Magistrate (to offending motorist)ou are fined 40 shillings. The Motorist-All right, old man! You pounds. Anything more to say?
The Motorist—By jove, sir, no! You're too quick at repartee.—Exchange.

He Still Had It.

"Look here, you swindler!" roared the owner of the suburban property to the real estate man. "When you sold me this house, didn't you say that in three months I wouldn't part with it for ten said the real estate dealer

calmly: "and you haven't, have you? Ladies' Home Journal.

The Inquisition.

Miss Maguire—Any letter for me? Postmaster—What name, please? Miss Maguire—Must I tell? Postmaster-Certainly Postmaster-Certainty.

Miss Maguire-Well, if I must, "Tom

Polan."-Christian Register.

Gentitude.

Manager-Mr. Smith, of late your work as been very perfunctory. Smith (eagerly interrupting)—Mr. Jone and, though I have tried my best

Pall Mall Gazette. Naturally.

Kitty-Jack told me last night that I was the prettiest girl he'd ever seen.
Ethel-Oh, that's nothing; he said the lder one's taste improves, you Soston Transcript.

our Washington correspondent ill be found a tariff story that is guite out of the common. Those who think that any tariff story must of necessity be dry as dust, and furthermore that of all times the present is the least calculated to make it inand he swelled up some as he added a few more forcible lines, insisting with increased fervor that the G. O. P. was getting back to old leaders, old methods neither a free trade moral nor a protaken if they turn to the story itself. hasten to add that the story neither a free trade moral nor a tectionist moral. The man that getting back to old leaders, old methods neither a free trade moral nor a pro-and victory.

Now comes a country editor report from it is a New England manufacturer of Lake County, the old home of Garfield, cheap cotton cloths, who believes in with these words of import and cheer good high tariff, and yet his tale in one of injury brought on his own tached is now going the rounds of the expected consequences of political acts real Republican papers in Ohio and is it would have delighted the heart of discouraging the Progressives who are Herbert Spencer, and would have a auxious to make James R. Garfield their good chance of being incorporated as real Republican papers in Ohlo and is it would have deligated the neart of discouraging the Progressives who are auxious to make James R. Garfield their candidate for governor. Lake is in the an illustration in the next edition of old district that sent James A. Garfield his fascinating little book on "The to Congress for nine terms and had but the Congress for nine terms and had but the Congressmen in over fifty years, to get it out.—New York Evening Post.

How Uncle John's Prediction Was Fulfilled.

(Written Expressly for The Washington Herald.)

By E. J. EDWARDS.

Was reminded on the first of Jan- John' that evening he spoke to me of uary of this year of an incident some of the younger men who were in which occurred about twenty-five years ago which at that time made a strong This remark was made to me by Will-

This remark was made to me by William P. Hall, president of the American Tract Society and also one of the leading manufacturers of the United States. "Early in my business life," said Mr. Hall. "I was in the West a good deal, for my business was of a kind which made it necessary for me to visit many parts of the country where railroad improvements were in progress or where provements were in progress or wher idential information which he gained as railroad president and which would be

parent, but should discussion of the subject develop one, some suitable site east of the Capitol might be obtained. At any rate, we hope Congress and the executive authorities will recognize the justice of the claims of these two sections to a share in the general scheme for the beautification of Washington.

The world discussion of the site of the claims of these two sections to a share in the general scheme for the beautification of Washington.

"While I was chatting with 'Uncle

men. There was one of whom he spoke in terms of real affection. He said to fore he was twelve years of age he be-gan not only to earn his own living, but to support his mother, who was a widow, and two or three younger children. I brought him into the employ of the Lake Shore and I watched him. He was loyal to every responsibility. The only fault I found with him was that he insisted Well, he was am certain that Al Smith will some day rank over any of us as a railroad man."

"I never forget that name," said Mr. Hall. "I often thought of Al Smith and of what 'Uncle John' Newell said about him. And when some year later I was told that 'Uncle John' actually died in the arms of the subordinate, Al Smith, having have striken with mortal library comparatively speaking a roor man; he left only a small estate.

"I think it was about twenty-five years ago when I met 'Uncle John' at Youngstown, Ohio. After some talk with him upon business matters he asked me to spend the evening with him. He had spend the evening with him. He had no inclination for social life, but he dearly loved to have a friend or two spend the evening with him. He industry loved to have a friend or two spend the evening with him. He industry loved to have a friend or two spend the evening with him. He industry loved to have a friend or two spend the evening with him. He industry loved to have a friend or two spend the evening with him. He industry loved to have a friend or two spend the evening with him. He industry loved to have a friend or two spend the evening with him. He industry loved to have a friend or two spend the evening with him. He industry loved to have a friend or two spend the evening with him. York Central Rallroad Company and its allied lines I vividly recalled the prediction that 'Uncle John' Newell had its allied lines I vividly recalled the prediction that 'Uncle John' Newell had its allied lines I vividly recalled the prediction that 'Uncle John' Newell had its allied lines I vividly recalled the prediction that 'Uncle John' Newell had its allied lines I vividly recalled the prediction that 'Uncle John' Newell had its allied lines I vividly recalled the prediction that 'Uncle John' Newell had the predic

ome of the younger men who were he service of the Lake Shore Railro

-less the estimated increased value of the land-less than \$2,300, the court ruling that

ing pending the declaration of award of damages sustained.

In January, 1912, the award of the commission for condemnation was made and we have been on the waiting list ever singe, and how much longer it is to continue we are painfully anxious about, and that it shall terminate.

My situation in the matter is: House and land worth \$5,000, loss of use, rent paid out for eight years to April, 1914, 9520 per year, \$3,300, \$8,800; received January, 1912, \$2,200, and award to come.

This uncalled for delay in the whole affair has caused much distress and financial loss with very many, and some have been compelled to lose their property, not able to continue the trusts that were on them. We feel that we have been most putrageously treated by the plan and procedure of a government whose fundamental principle states that property (use is the same) shall not be taken from the citizen without due process, &c., but it has been practically confiscation.

GEORGE B. ROSE.

GEORGE B. ROSE. 19 Adams street northwest.

At Washington Hotels.

National-Charles J. Gill, Muncle, Ind. William F. Hudson, Philadelphia; A Loebl, New York; George W. Dellman Walter Danzig, New York; R. E. Thomas Buffalo, N. Y.; F. A. Sherrer, Cleveland Ohio; George A. Williams, Birmingham Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Vall, Oyster Bay, N. Y.; W. D. Corrigan, Milwauke Wis.; John D. Lippold, Cumberland, Md. Powhatan-Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Kaylor

Hagerstown, Md.; H. Yates, Montres Canada; Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Greenly, Ba ilmore; W. A. Reid, New York; F. N Bingham, Richmond; S. H. R. Fred, Mid dleburg, Va.; Miss Annie M. Stein, Jack-sonville, Pla., and Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Wilkinson, Clinton, N. Y.

New York Hotel Arrivals.

rived and registered today as follows:

Washington-Mrs. W. C. Wells. B. C. Taliaferro. York-W. E. Hoover. H. N. Koolage T. S. Dolan. Wallick— Mr. and Mrs. T. Moore. J. F. Magee. King Edward-

Mr. and Mrs. L. Trudewind. Mrs. Mylie. P. L. Johnston Belleclaire-W. H. McAllister.

C. N. Buckland Arrivals from Baltimore were: W. R. Edwards, Victoria: G. Esselman, Mrs. Affryroux, A. E. Clark, Herald Square: S. W. Hill, Hermitage: M. Lore, S. Seff, B. Jackman, Grand; J. O. Mattingly, E. H. Creese, E. F. Ducasse, Jessie Rosen stein, J. L. Sherrick, Navarre: H. C Matthews, Park Avenue: E. E. Tubman Earlington: J. A. Donnelly, Gen. U. Sher J. A. Gary, jr., Algonquin; M. B. Block, E. Owens, Aberdeen; G. C. Bromble, St. Denis; Dr. Miss A. B. Dudek, Endicott; C. J. Gibson, Netherlands; E. M. Lilly, Plerrepont; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Smith, York: E. W. Thorn, Flanders; H. C. Win-

New York, Jan. 22.-Among the traveling men here today from Washington: G. Louis, Woodward & Lothrop, 334

ARMY ORDERS.

The following changes in the assignmentors of the Coast Artillery Corps are take effect May 15, 194; Pirst Lieut, Frank 8, Clark is relieved from duty

Pirst Lieut, Monte J, Hickok is transferred from the 12th to the Pirst Company.

First Lieut, Wyatt O, Selkirk is relieved from assignment to the 12th Company, placed on the unassigned list, and will proceed to Manila, P. L., on the transport scheduled to leave San Francisco, Cal., on or about April 5, 1924. Upon arrival at Manila Lieut. Selkirk will report to the commanding officer, coast defenses of Manila Bay, for assignment to duty on his staff.

First Lieut, Ralph D. Butes is transferred from the 125th to the 125th Company. He will proceed to Manila, P. L., on the transport scheduled to leave San Francisco, Cal., on or about April 5, 1914, and upon arrival at Manila will join the company to which assigned.

First Lieut, Eugene Robinson, Sixteenth Infantry, and Second Lieut, Borno G Ball, Sixth Infantry,

First Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, Twenty-nioth Infantry, is detailed as inspector-instructor with the organized militia of New York, to take effect March 13, 1914.

A board of officers to count of Brig. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster Corps; Capt. Pegram Whitworth, Tenth Infantry, and Capt. Robert E. Wood, cavalry, is appointed to meet in the Canal Zone at the call of the senior member of the board for the purpose of ascortaining and reporting upon the amount of surplus furniture in the possession of the Isthmusa Canal Commission. Ac., and as to whether or not it is mitable for equipping officers' quarters and messes in the Canal Zone.

Corps.

Leave until March 1, 1914, is granted Lieut. Col.
Thomas H. Slavens, Quartermaster Corps. Lieut.
Col. Slavens will sail for the Philippine Islands on

Ool. Slavens will sail for the Philippine Island Officers & 1914.

The following officers are detailed as student officers at the School of Pire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., from February 15 to May 15:

First Field Artillery—Capt. Ned B. Rebkorf, First Lieut, Wilhur Rogers, and Second Lieut. Freeman F. Bowles.
Third Field Artillery-First Lieut, Richard C. burleson, Second Lieut, Harold H, Bateman, Second Lieut, Herbert R. Odell, and Second Lieut, Bethel W. Simpson.

Wrons,
Pith Vield Artillery-First Lieut, Prancis W.
Honeyout, Second Lieut, John E. Hatch, and
Second Lieut, Thomas G. M. Oliphant.
Sixth Pield Artillery-Second Lieut, Frank A.

NAVY ORDERS.

B. Thompson, detached Michigan; to absence.

A. Hall, detached California; to In-

ds. Mich., was escorting a group of tituents through the White House, officer in charge was giving the us-

When they had reach the Green

remarked:
"I have neglected to state, ladies and
gentlemen, that the three tables and the
cabinet in the Green Room were all made
in Grand Rapids."

Ever since then the reference to Grand Rapids has been a regular and never failing feature of the guide's remarks.

Representative James F. Byrnes, of tative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennes

about the most accommodating man in Congress, if not in the entire country. You can see for yourself the similarity of the names. When Byrnes was nomi-nated for Congress in South Carolina, where the nomination on the Democratic ticket is continuous to being elected, any where the nomination on the Democratic ticket is equivalent to being elected, sev-eral hundred voters in the district ased that Byrnes was hence ber, and began to write

making all manner of requests.

All this mall went to Joe Byrns, of Tennessee. Byrns reads the papers, and Congressional duties on a man not yet a Congressman. He simply looked after Carolina man wrote in for a horse Carolina man wrote in for a noise book or a doctument. Byrns, of Tennessee, sup-plied it out of his own quota. The South Carolina folk passed many encomiums on the promptness with which their Con-gressman caught on to his new official

Joe Byrns used up tons of good energy looking after the correspondence of the man with the name like his before he ever knew the man by sight.

When Samuel V. Stewart was about to be inaugurated governor of Mon-tana last year, he expressed the wish that the inaugural ball be made a thoroughly democratic affair. The commit-tee assured him that the invitations would be sent out in great numbers would be sent out in great numbers and not limited to any particular set. But even that was not enough for Stewart. He said the very idea of sending out invitations at all was unsending out invitations at all was undemocratic. He thought the proper
thing would be to put the invitation
in all the papers and model it after
the invitations issued by church bazaars. They did so, and the invitation read something like this:
"There will be an inaugural ball at
the capitol Monday night. All come."

One of the grave questions confront-ing the present administration is that in regard to the matter of precedence of the Secretaries of Commerce and of the Secretaries of Commerce Labor. Cabinet officers always pro at social functions in the order which their department was created Secretary of State, then the Sections, and so on. As the Departments of Commerce and Labor were one until divided by act of Congress a few months ago, no hostess knew whether Mr. Redfield or Mr. Wilson should come trailing in at the end of the Cal It has been settled, howcause the word commerce ca in the act that created the joint de-partments. This makes it extremely rough on Secretary Wilson, but he will have to bear up.

The highest ranking member of Sena-The highest ranking member of Sena-tor Chilton's famous knife club is Will-iam J. Bryan. Chilton's club, you know, is made up of persons to whom Chilton has presented pocket knives. Instead of handing out cigars or buying drinks for s friends, he gives each one a good ocket knife and lets it go at that. When he got around to giving a knife to Will-lam J. Bryan, Chilton, thinking of the old free-silver days, thought he would play a neat little joke. So he gave Mr. Bryan an elaborate, gold-handled knife costing \$35.

Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson is perhaps best remembered in the House of Representatives in connection with the remark he made in a collequy with J.

remark he made in a colloquy with J. Hampton Moere.
Wilson, then a Congressman, was discussing a bill he had in tow, and J. Hampton passed various criticisms on it, pointing out ambiguities and other defects in its phrascology.

This got on Wilson's nerves, and after "Hampy" had raised a point of grammar that seemed to Wilson trivial he jumped up and made one or two rather heated comments with a strong Welch accent. omments with a strong Welch accent.
"Language." declared he, "is intended primarily to convey thought. If it does that it has served its purpose. For exif I were to say that there are would be good grammar. But if I were to say that there is a lot of blame the world that would be bad grammar. Yet everybody here would know who I

Coppright, 1914, by Fred C. Kelly. All rights re-

"There is a woman out in the street hobbling along—" "Cr Baltimore American.

Mrs. Helter-"Tommie, don't you think

you've had enough chocolates?" Tomm -"No. mother. There are two left." Life.

Mr. Rocks—"So you want to marry my daughter. Well, young man, what are your prospects?" Young Man—"Excel-ient—if you don't spoil them."—Judge. A Line o' Cheer Each Day o'

th Year. Original Poem written for The Horald By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

"NOTHING TO DO?"

(Copyright, 1914.)

As long as some one shivers in the cold;
As long as humans hunger anywhere;
As long as God's sheep wander from the fold;
As long as any heart grows faint with care;

As long as souls are thirsting for the light, Or groping onward blinded to the true, Man may not claim with any show of